



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

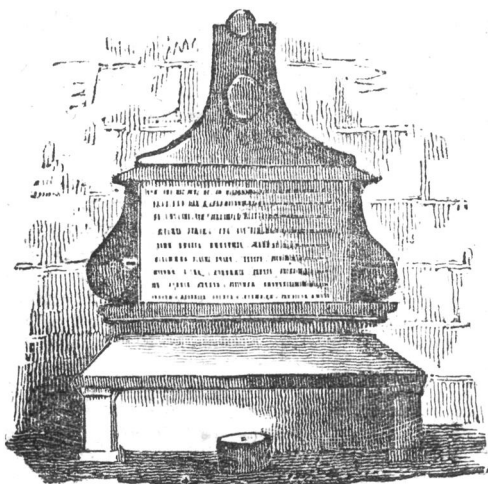
Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

holding the rope, on which he had made a sort of running knot, in one hand, and stretching out the other arm, as if already in the act of swimming, stood in an attitude truly picturesque, waiting the re-appearance of the shark. At about six or eight yards from the boat the animal rose near the surface, when the native instantly plunged into the water, a short distance from the very jaws of the monster. The shark immediately turned round, and swam slowly towards the man, who, in his turn, nothing daunted, struck out the arm that was at liberty, and approached his foe. When within a foot or two of the shark, the native dived beneath him—the animal going down almost at the same instant. The bold assailant in this frightful contest soon re-appeared on the opposite side of the shark, swimming fearlessly with the hand he had at liberty, and holding the rope behind his back with the other. The shark, which had also by this time made his appearance again, immediately swam towards him; and while the animal was apparently in the act of lifting himself over the lower part of the native's body, that he might seize upon his prey, the man making a strong effort, threw himself up perpendicularly, and went down with his feet foremost, the shark following him so simultaneously that we were fully impressed with the idea that they had gone down grappling together. As far as could be judged, they remained nearly twenty seconds out of sight, while we stood in breathless anxiety, and it may be added horror, waiting the result of this fearful encounter. Suddenly the native made his appearance, holding up both his hands over his head, and calling out, with a voice that proclaimed the victory he had won while underneath the wave—*'tan—tan—tan'*. The people in the boat were all prepared—the rope was instantly drawn tight, and the struggling victim, lashing the water in his wrath, was dragged to the shore and dispatched. This truly intrepid man received only a cut on the left arm, apparently from the fin of his formidable enemy.—(From *Montgomery Martin's History of the British Colonies, Vol. I.—Asia.*)



#### ANCIENT TOMB IN TINTERN CHURCH, COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

SIR—In the old church of Tintern, in the county of Wexford, adjoining the once famous abbey of Tintern, stands a tomb belonging to the ancient family of the Colcloughs. The crest and arms were formerly attached to the tomb, but have been removed. In copying the inscription I have followed the exact spelling, as I think it somewhat curious.

C. D.

In obitum egregiei virei Antoni Colcloughe, milites  
Pristine sublimi proavorum stemate ducta  
Et sereis magnis orta ab imaginibus  
Atque superba manus variis ornata tropheis  
Hæc sortis fragili sola parentur ope  
Ast sincerus amor patriæ vox consona vulgi  
Et verus vero candor honore niteris.

Neschia vel duris flecti constantia rebus  
Non aliena sed hæc nostra vocare licet  
Vterum plura daret sors et mature vicessim  
Certarunt uno cuncta viator habes.

Here lieth the body of Syr Anthony Colcloughe Knight Eldest Sune of Richard Colcolvghe of Volverton in Stafford Shire Esqvre, who came first into this Land the 31 Year of Henry y<sup>e</sup> 8. and then was Captayn of the Pensioners in which place, and others of greater Charge, He continved a most faythfvl Servant dvring the Life of Edward the VI. and Qven Mary and vntil the xxvi Yer of ovr most noble Qven Elizath, and then died the 9th of December 1584—he left by his Wife Clare Agere Dowgher of Thomas Agere Esqvre, Seven Sonns, Francis, Ratlife, Anthony, Syr Thomas Colcloughe, Knight, John, Mathew, Lenard, and four Doghters, Jaquet, was married to Nichlas Walsh Esqvier of the Privie Covnsal and one of the Justise of the Kings Bench Irland, Frances married to William Smethwike Esqvre, Clare, married to William Snead of Brodwall in Staford Shier Esqvre, Elenor died Ivng.

#### CROMLEACH—COUNTY OF DOWN.

##### 'FINN'S FINGER STONE.

On a part of the extensive estates of the Marquis of Downshire, situate in the parish of Clonduff, and county of Down, about two miles from Hilltown, and ten from Newry, on the old line of road which formerly led from the latter town to Downpatrick, stands, or rather rests, one of those ancient monuments of antiquity, called Cromleachs. The top stone measures in length fifteen feet, and in breadth ten feet seven inches, and all nearly the same depth or thickness—about five feet six inches. Its greatest breadth is within four feet of the east end. It is supported by three stones, which measure, two of them six and a half, and the other eight feet high by three feet in width and about ten inches in thickness.—One end now rests on the ground, though, not more than thirty or forty years ago, it was also supported by stones nearly of the same height as those in front, which were loosened by persons in search of supposed treasure, and afterwards carried away for building. In the memory of several persons now living in the neighbourhood, it was surrounded by stones which formed a circle, a large row of the same running from it in an easterly direction; they were nearly the size and shape of those which support it: but, were, however, some time since, also carried off; and had it not been for the late noble marquis, who caused some trees to be planted around it, it would also have shared the same fate. On the south side, and partly under it, is a kind of cell, formed of three stones, like those that support it, two being placed on their edges, and the third being laid over them, with one end resting on the ground, thus forming an apartment about eight feet long, and three wide, and about three feet in height; it is now converted into a sty for pigs. A few years ago, on some persons removing a part of this cell, in it was found a beautiful urn, containing ashes and small bones, which immediately crumbled to dust on their being touched and exposed to the air; this urn had beautiful figures cut on it; and likewise a representation of the sun or moon: it also shortly went to pieces. I have still in my possession a portion of it, as also an arrow of flint that was beside it. A great quantity of bones have been raised here, from time to time, of a gigantic size, which confirm the inhabitants in the opinion that this cell was the bed of Finn M'Coul, and that he was buried convenient to the stone: 'tis sometimes called Finn's finger-stone; and the marks of his fingers are shown, where 'tis said he caught it by, and threw it from a mountain called Spalga, a distance of nearly four miles, to the place it now stands; and, afterwards, lifting and setting it up on stones, gave rise to the name it now goes by, i. e. *Cloch-thogbail*, lifting or lifted stone.

J. R.

Hilltown Constabulary.

#### DUBLIN:

Printed and Published by P. D. HARDY, 3, Cecilia-street; to whom all communications are to be addressed.